

THE

KEYNOTER

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS CONSERVATORS



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October 14, 2012

The Wisconsin APIC chapter fall 2012 show Sunday October 14th, at Cudahy Public Library, 3500 Library Drive, Cudahy WI. 12 Noon - 3 pm. For further details contact Pat Kehoe 414-541-2538 or e-mail wiapic@yahoo.com

October 19-20, 2012

Political Item Collectors! 2012 Fall Meeting - Canton, Ohio, McKinley Grand Hotel 320 Market St. South Fri. Oct. 19 - 9:00 to 5:00 Admission \$4.00 Sat. Oct. 20 - 9:00 to 2:00 Free Admission Hospitality Room Thurs. Al Anderson Trivia Fri. Eve. Rooms \$95.00 W/ Breakfast for 2 per room & Free Parking Call 1-877-454-5008 for Hotel Reservations (Mention Political Collector's Show for \$95.00 room rate) 6 Ft. Tables: Walls \$55. Aisles \$50. Tables from Jack Dixey 1-419-610-9270 or Dixeycitylimits@yahoo.com

October 20, 2012

The Northern California APIC Chapter Saturday, October 20, 2012. (NOTE: This meeting replaces the usual December meeting), Sierra 2 Center, 2791 24th Street, Sacramento, 10:00am-2:00pm. Dealer tables \$20.00 for the first, \$10.00 for each additional. Admission is \$3.00, children always free. Exhibits will include 1912 vs. 2012 and Teddy Roosevelt Single Day Events. For reservations and details, contact Adam Gottlieb at 916-956-2030 or gottlieb007@hotmail.com

October 28, 2012

The Southern California APIC Chapter Sunday, October 28, 2012 from 10am - 2pm, CIS Senior Center, 10100 Balboa Blvd., Granada Hills, CA 91344. (Cross streets are Mayall and Balboa, entrance in the rear of the building). The show is usually lively and well attended but with only nine days to go before Election Day, this one should be at a fever pitch. Don't miss out! Entrance fee \$2 - students FREE - table rental \$15. Share a favorite display with your APIC friends. For table reservations or information contact Bob Banwart (909) 624-5297 or rbanwart1@hotmail.com.

November 10, 2012

Arizona Political Items Collectors Show/Sale Come see the old, new and everything in between! Pinbacks - Ribbons - Medals - Posters - Postcards Suffrage - Cause - Protest - Sports - Advertising - Military Buy - Sell - Trade Free Appraisals-Walk in auctions St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Renewal Center 2310 N. 56th St. Phoenix, AZ 85008 8-9 am for set-up Show 9:00am-1:00pm 1-2 pm for pack-up Tables \$10.00 per table for APIC members Jim Puechner 480 830-5305 & Ron Puechner 480 577-9575 Email: ron.puechner@att.net or jdppolitamerics@gmail.com

November 15-16-17, 2012

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Convention in Langhorne PA celebrates its 42nd Anniversary this year with the show a week after Election Day at the Sheraton Bucks County Hotel, 400 Oxford Valley Rd.. Room Hopping Wednesday & Thursday (Nov. 14-15), two full days of bourse on Friday (Nov 16: 9:00am-5:00pm) & Saturday (Nov 17 - 9:00 to 2:30pm). Contact the hotel for the special APIC room rate no later than Oct. 5, 2012. Phone 215-547-4100 or 800-325-3535. Table reservations from Ed Stahl evenings: 973-241-5106 or email collectorstuff@msn.com. No price increase in table rates: Wall & foyer tables: 1st-\$59, 2/\$110, 3/\$160 - if available; Interior tables: 1st-\$53, 2/\$99, 3/\$145 -if available. Adult admission is \$5.00, Students \$3.00, Children 12/under free.

December 8, 2012

The Washington State Political Items Collectors meet on Saturday, December 8, 2012 at the Fire Station, 12312 Newcastle Way, Bellevue, WA 98006. FREE Admission, Tables, & Appraisals. Buy - Trade - Sell. Exhibits and displays for all to see. Contact David Wilson 206-550-2572 or email cadawilson@comcast.net

The seal of the American Political Items Collectors is a circular emblem. It features a central illustration of an eagle with its wings spread, perched on a shield with horizontal stripes. The eagle is flanked by olive branches and arrows. The words "AMERICAN POLITICAL" are written in a semi-circle at the top, and "ITEMS COLLECTORS" is written in a semi-circle at the bottom, separated by three stars.

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THE

KEYNOTER

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS CONSERVATORS



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REAGAN

HOME

Welcome Home: Reagan in Dixon, Illinois

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FROM THE APIC PRESIDENT

As this year's Presidential campaign begins its final push towards Election Day we are glad to provide our membership with a multi-topic issue. There is something for everyone. Enjoy the lead article about the Homecoming of Dixon, Illinois's favorite son – Ronald Reagan. Before his political career, Ronald Reagan's movie career was on an upward path and, to recognize his Hollywood accomplishments, his boyhood town welcomed him home with a parade, buttons and banners. That Reagan famous smile was quite evident during the celebration and it would carry him all the way to the White House. I had the honor to be assigned to the National Security Council early in the Reagan Presidency and whenever he walked to his office or proceeded to events outside the White House compound, that smile was always evident. He truly enjoyed being President and was always ready with a story or quip. Even after being shot, as he was being prepped for surgery – he asked the doctor if he was a Republican – the doctor responded that -- at least for that day – he was a Republican. Reagan was never afraid to compromise when he thought the outcome was in the best interest of the country. He loved what was great in America and his 1984 campaign theme was "Morning in America." President Reagan always believed that America's greatest moments were ahead for us.



Other articles include collecting the Lincoln Legacy. Carl Sandburg who admired and often wrote about Lincoln always lauded the collectors who sought out and preserved Lincoln memorabilia, for without their efforts Sandburg said many important items would have been lost for the American people.

Political stamps are a colorful addition to any campaign memorabilia collection and these "Cinderellas" are an important way to for a candidate or cause to get their message before an ever expanding electorate.

All the other articles, from the 1912 Montana campaign and "missing" Landon/Knox jugates to the Grant Clubs, are most informative and interesting reading.

A special thank you goes out to Kasey Greer for all the hard work she put in by serving as our intern at the Smithsonian Institution. This is one of the greatest gifts to our country that our organization can provide. The Smithsonian Internship is an opportunity for all of us to contribute to America's Collection of Political Memorabilia. The Smithsonian's Political Heritage staff is most supportive of what we do and always have the welcome mat out for our members for cordial visits.

Respectfully yours,

Chris Hearn, President

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

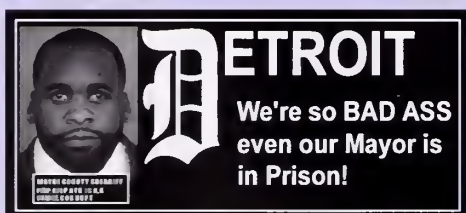
I really like the range of articles in this issue. From Ronald Reagan's hometown to TR vs. Taft in Montana and much more, we have a nice selection with something to interest almost every collector. Compliments to our graphic designer, Michael Tews, for what I think is one of the best covers we've ever had.



With the exception of the report from our APIC intern, all of the articles in this issue were written by APIC members and shows the high level of ability and interest each has in his specialty. That interest in small corners of American political history has always been a source of joy to me. While we can all admire the Davis/Bryan jugate or the McClellan ferrotype, it is just as much fun to look at the collection of someone who only collects Kentucky items or who specializes in state governors.

Below is an item from the mighty city of Detroit, where I attended graduate school and which is still a frequent recreation destination for my wife and me. Motown has fallen a long way from its days as the "Arsenal of Democracy" but there is still plenty of life there. We live in nearby Flint, Michigan, another once-wealthy automotive center fallen on hard times. Both cities, however, are still filled with life and opportunities for fun. The bumper sticker below is from when Detroit's mayor, Kwame Kilpatrick, was under arrest for corruption. It reflects the hard-edged humor found in our brave, battered urban centers.

Michael Kelly
Editor



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FRONT COVER-- Banner from Ronald Reagan's 1941 homecoming to Dixon, Illinois against a background of stills from Reagan's films.

SUBMISSIONS-- *This is your publication. Please feel free to share your ideas, suggestions, illustrations and stories. The Keynoter is delighted to share pictures of interesting political Americana with its readers. When submitting an illustration, send it as an .eps, .jpg or .pdf file to mkelly@mcc.edu. Illustrations should be in color and submitted in digital format with at least 300 dpi resolution (preferably higher). Files must be created at 100% of actual size or larger (smaller risks losing clarity). Digital electronic images should be saved to a minimum of 300 dpi as TIF, GIF, JPEG or EPS files, preferably in Adobe Photoshop.*

If you don't have access to a scanner or high-resolution digital camera, you can take your items to graphic service bureaus, such as Kinko's, and have them scanned in the specification mentioned above. You can then send the file by e-mail, on a CD or on a zip disk. If sending by zip disk, please supply return address.

ILLUSTRATIONS-- The editor wishes to thank the following for providing illustrations for this issue: Al Anderson, Jon Binkley, Benny Brandvold, Germaine Broussard, Robert Fratkin, Tom French, David and Janice Frent, Kasey Greer, Heritage Auctions, Tom O'Connor, Robert Saypol, Mark Warda and David Yates.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

APIC has done it again with a great Keynoter followed by a great National Convention.

When I first joined APIC the Keynoter was a Xeroxed publication of 12-14 pages with 4-6 of those pages being a list of members and addresses. No color, a few photos, and one or two very short articles. Today, it's a publication worthy of real pride; and the recent Whig issue is a prime example of why.

The Whigs existed for little more than two decades before being rent apart. Yet, they were an important and to many unknown element in the development of the country we know today. The issue gave an informative overview of a group that boasted such august names as Clay, Webster and Calhoun while also featuring some incredible photos of campaign objects. Too often we act as if political items began in 1896 with celluloid, but a glance at the Clay cup on page 20 or, the first printed color ribbon just below has to inspire envy in any reader. Flags and medal and broadsides and crockery that must someday be in my cupboard filled the pages. Kudos are well deserved.

The Columbus convention too was an overwhelming experience, especially for someone who has been a member for almost 50 years but attending only his second national. Yes, seeing items in my areas of interest was important, but just as much was the discovery of new areas of interest (why wouldn't my wife agree to turn one wall of the living room over to a crocheted image of McKinley and is Franklin Pierce really such a stretch from collecting John W Davis?) Even more important was the opportunity to see the offerings of a surprising city (the Gelke collection in the Statehouse was worth the trip alone) and to meet and exchange stories with other collectors. As with any conference, the opportunity to make contacts and learn from other attendees is always the most valuable part – the benefits will accrue over the years. The APIC National was no exception. I met collectors whose names I had known for years but to whom I could never connect a face. I learned stories about politicians members had worked with that added humanity to faces under celluloid. There is no comparable experience for a collector and I urge everyone to begin making plans for Denver in 2014.

William P. Davis (APIC #334)

American Political Items Conservators is the educational division of the American Political Items Collectors Inc., a 501(c)3 tax exempt organization. APIC seeks to encourage and support the study and preservation of original materials issuing from and relating to political campaigns of the United States of America and to bring its members fuller appreciation and deeper understanding of the candidates and issues that form our political heritage.

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Welcome Home: Ronald Reagan and Dixon, Illinois

By Tom O'Connor



Ronald Reagan was born in Tampico, Illinois on February 6, 1911. He was a 10 pound baby that his father referred to as "a fat little Dutchman." The nickname "Dutch" stuck. His father worked as a clerk in a shoe store but had trouble keeping his job and the family moved to a number of cities in northern Illinois before settling in Dixon in 1920. In the summer of 1926, Reagan was hired as a life guard at Lowell Park, about 3 miles north of town on the Rock River. Reagan spent seven summers as a lifeguard, during which he was credited with helping 77 persons to safety. He graduated from Dixon High School in 1928.

While in school Reagan participated in basketball, football, track and in drama productions. He was also getting his first experience with leadership and politics, as he was president of his senior class.

Upon graduating from high school, Reagan attended Eureka College, near Peoria, Illinois, where he again participated in football, swimming and drama productions. In 1932, after graduating from college, Reagan was hired by radio station WOC in Davenport, Iowa as a radio announcer including doing play-by-play broadcasts for baseball and football games. He worked there and later at WHO radio in Des Moines, Iowa.

By early 1937, Reagan had progressed as far as he could at WHO and he decided to journey to Hollywood to pursue being a movie actor, which had been his dream since high school. He was lucky enough to pass a screen test and then signed a contract with Warner Brothers studio. He appeared in a number of "B" movies in the next three years, mostly in supporting cast roles. His most memorable role during these years was playing George Gipp in "Knute Rockne - All American."

September 15, 1941, was Louella Parsons' Day in Dixon, Illinois. Miss Parsons, who was born in Freeport, Illinois in 1881, had lived in Dixon from the time she was a small child through her college years. While in school, she reported drama and society items for the local paper. Her writing career continued in Chicago and later New York writing about movies, movie stars and other issues.



These four buttons shown reduced.





Hollywood stars visiting Dixon (LtoR): Jerry Colonna, Bob Hope, Louella Parsons, Joe E. Brown, Ronald Reagan and George Montgomery.

In the 1920's William Randolph Hearst hired her to write a Hollywood gossip column for the *Los Angeles Herald Examiner*. Readership in her column grew and it became syndicated, appearing in over 600 newspapers worldwide with a readership of over 20 million. She also had a weekly radio show which included interviews with the Hollywood stars and other news. She was able to gain the trust of the Hollywood stars and obtain information about their off-screen lives, which she used as the basis for her column and radio show.

Miss Parsons was invited to come to Dixon to raise money for and dedicate a new wing at the local hospital. The tour to Dixon was also a publicity tour for her, the other celebrities, and the movie studio. Accompanying her to Dixon were a number of Hollywood movie and radio personalities including Bob Hope, Jerry Colonna, Joe E. Brown, George Montgomery, Bebe Daniels and an up and coming new star, Ronald Reagan, who also was from Dixon. During the two day stay in Dixon, the stars would also attend the world premiere of Reagan's new movie "International Squadron."

The celebrities arrived in Dixon on Sunday morning September 14, on the City of Los Angeles train. *The Dixon Evening Telegraph* reported that "more than 35,000 people massed around the North Western passenger station." The population of Dixon at the time was just over 10,000. The two day event was called "Louella Parsons Day," but Ronald Reagan was who crowds came to see. (Reagan was 30 and had left Dixon 9 years earlier; Parsons was 60 and had left Dixon 25 years earlier.) The guests departed the train and mounted a large platform to a "lusty cheer from the throng of welcomers."

City dignitaries made welcoming remarks and gave Miss Parsons "a huge floral key to the city." Miss Parsons made remarks about being glad to be back to Dixon. She then turned to Reagan "whom she introduced as 'my boy of whom I am most proud, and who is the same today as he was when he left Dixon.'"

Reagan remarked, "I do not feel at ease on this platform, but would rather be out at the Lowell Park beach calling to the kids to quit rocking the raft and to the smaller ones to stay in the shallow water." He also said, "When I stepped off of the train I was greeted by a Dixon policeman and his star twinkled as I recalled that the last Dixon cop I had an experience with was the means of my paying a fine for shooting fireworks off the Galena Avenue Bridge." He concluded by saying, "I want you all to know that I did not sleep last night, thinking of my trip back to Dixon where I could meet my old friends. I counted the 77 persons whom I have been credited with pulling out of the Rock River at Lowell Park, many times during the night." (The Galena Avenue Bridge he referred to is a bridge across the Rock River in downtown Dixon.)

The other celebrities, as well as Reagan's mother Nelle, addressed the crowd (Reagan's father, Jack had passed away four months earlier). After the program at the train station, they traveled in cars to "Hazelwood," the estate of Mrs. Charles Walgreen, where the guests stayed during their two day visit. Mrs. Walgreen's husband, who died in 1939, had lived in Dixon during his youth and went on to establish the Walgreen drug store chain. They had bought the estate in 1929 and made many improvements. There was a main house and a guest "cottage" with nineteen bedrooms. The Walgreens liked to entertain at their weekend residence. It was fancy and referred to by the towns' people as "the castle on the hill." The estate was located on the river between Lowell Park and the city. It must have been quite an experience for Ronald Reagan to be staying at the Walgreen estate, whose owner he had caddied for only a few years earlier.

The program for the two day celebration included a tea for invited guests, followed by a live radio broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System featuring the Hollywood celebrities on Sunday evening. Monday included a parade through downtown, and dedication of the hospital wing. The evening festivities included a banquet, followed by the movie premiere, and concluding with a "Hollywood Ball".

The movie "International Squadron," featured Reagan as an American member of the British Royal Air Force fighting the Nazis. Tickets for the movie were five dollars. At the theater, Reagan was seeing himself on the screen in the same theater that he had been to many times in his youth and probably dreamed of what an exciting life it would be a movie actor.



Reagan made remarks to the crowd in the theater after the premiere that seemed similar to an Academy Award acceptance speech, and to him it probably was as great a thrill; he had made it.

Hanging outside the theater that night was a maroon banner with the words and pictures silk screened on it "Welcome Home - Louella O. Parsons - Ronald Reagan." A similar banner can be seen in publicity pictures taken outside the guest cottage at "Hazelwood." Pin back buttons were also made for the two day event and the local paper produced a 48 page souvenir edition with pictures and articles. The celebrities departed on the train the next day for the two day trip back to California. Reagan was energized by the event, as he had returned home and had been crowned the hero.

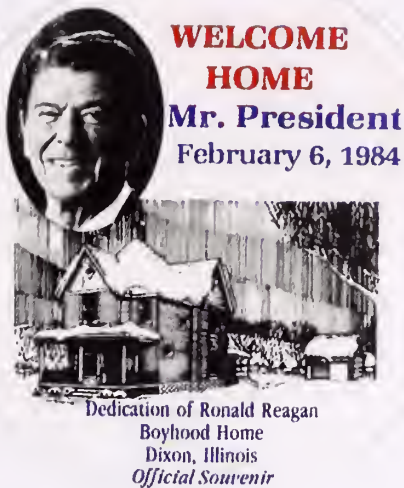
Reagan would return to Dixon for a celebration called "Injun Summer Days" in August 1950. This was another studio promotional tour that coincided with the movie release "Louisa." Reagan came alone and didn't have to share the spotlight. This visit included the dedication of a new swimming pool as well as other appearances and a parade in which Reagan rode a palomino horse. He returned again for a speech prior to the Illinois presidential primary in 1976, for his 50th high school class reunion in 1978, and for a speech in March 1980 prior to the Illinois primary of that year.

On November 4, 1980, the City of Dixon held another celebration for its most famous son. Thousands gathered in downtown to await the election results. Fireworks filled the night sky to celebrate the election of Ronald Reagan as the 40th President of the United States. A large contingent of Dixonites traveled to Washington, D.C. in January 1981 to experience Reagan's Inauguration. Many wore white hats with a purple felt headband that proclaimed "I'm from Dixon, Ill, January 20, 1981." The Dixon High School band ("The Dukes") marched in the Inaugural Parade and raised money for the trip through the sale of "Deliver the Dukes to DC" buttons. Numerous buttons that referenced Dixon were produced for both the 1980 and 1984 campaigns.



Reagan returned home on his birthday February 6, 1984 to dedicate his restored boyhood home. The house had been purchased soon after the 1980 election, by a local group, and had been restored to its 1920's look. The restoration committee raised funds for house in part by selling lithograph prints of a local artists portrait of Reagan wearing the "I'm from Dixon, Ill" white hat. There was a parade in his honor, which he watched from a special reviewing stand, and a birthday celebration at the high school gym. Reagan, however, was not allowed to eat the cake, because it had not been prepared by the White House chef. A number of buttons were issued for this one day celebration including two versions with a picture of Reagan and the house, and President's birthday party versions.





His last visit was in October 1990. There was little public celebrating, just one last time to see the town that had meant so much to him. Reagan always enjoyed returning to Dixon and seeing where he grew up. He liked to keep in touch with his former classmates, teachers and other friends from his youth. He wrote many letters to these people when he was a Hollywood actor, Governor of California and President of the United States. As Louella Parsons had said in 1941, the people of Dixon would agree, Ronald Reagan was "their" boy of whom [they] are most proud, and who is the same today as he was when he left Dixon." Today in Dixon the house is open for tours. There is a new park along the river downtown with a life sized statue of Ronald Reagan riding his palomino horse.





Reagan's first film was "Love is on the Air" in which he portrayed a radio broadcaster who takes on civic corruption.



APIC Member Virgil Goode Runs for President

By Michael Kelly



Many APIC members will remember Congressman Virgil Goode of Virginia, an active collector and APIC member, who has often stopped by APIC meetings. This year Goode was nominated for President by the Constitution Party. He will be on the ballot in 22 states and has official write-in status in 14 more. Although the APIC has several presidents and presidential candidates as honorary members, Congressman Goode is the only active APIC member to be on the presidential ballot. [See his

interview in the Spring 2000 issue of *The Keynoter*.]

Over the years, Goode has shown himself to be untrammelled by party obligation. He was first elected a Virginia state senator as an independent, then joined the Democratic Party. Goode was elected to the U.S. House of Representative in 1996 and re-elected in 1998 as a Democrat. He then switched to independent in 2000 and still easily won re-election. For the 2002 election, he ran as a Republican and was again re-elected and won 5th and 6th terms in 2004 and 2006 as a Republican. In 2008 Goode was narrowly defeated for re-election by 727 votes (0.24% of over 316,000 votes cast).

During his first two terms, he compiled one of the most conservative records of any Democrat in the Congress. His contrarian streak resulted in him being isolated within the Democratic caucus, which later led to him switching parties. Goode came under considerable fire shortly after being unopposed for a second term in 1998, when he voted for three of the four articles of impeachment against Bill Clinton.

Goode's ballot presence may have a significant impact, especially in his home state of Virginia. Virginia is a key swing state, narrowly divided between Obama and Romney. As the Constitution Party nominee, Goode could draw votes that might otherwise go to Romney. The Virginia Republican Party is challenging Goode's eligibility and the Constitution Party's nominee still could be knocked off the ballot but Goode rejects their challenge and odds are that he will keep his ballot position in his home state.

Third-party hopefuls rarely garner many votes in Virginia (although both Goode and former U.S. Senator Harry Byrd, Jr. were elected as independents) but Goode's status as a longtime officeholder — he spent 12 years in Congress and 24 years in the state Senate before that — could bring him more support than usual. Just 2 or 3 percent of the vote going to Goode could be enough to swing the contest.

Many APIC members like to see their fellow collectors on the ballot and the late Earl Dodge of Prohibition Party always managed to win ballot status in a few states but none appeared on as many ballots as Virgil Goode in 2012. Of course, former President Bill Clinton must be the most active button collector ever to win the White House.



Buttons not shown actual size

Progressives versus Stalwarts: The 1912 Election in Montana

By Benny Brandvold, M.D.

As the election of 1912 approached, the Republicans faced a significant ideological division within their party. When Teddy Roosevelt left the White House in March of 1909, the progressive wing of the party looked to be in a good position. It had achieved legislative success, passing a number of bills limiting the trusts and promoting social reform such as child labor laws and food and drug regulations. In addition, they had left the executive branch under the leadership of Teddy's hand-picked successor, William Taft, to continue their progressive agenda.

Unfortunately for the progressives, it soon became apparent Taft was strongly aligned with the conservative stalwart faction of the party and had abandoned the progressive message. In fact, during the 1910 off-cycle election, Taft led a concerted effort to purge the party of the progressives within the party's local machinery nationwide.



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This led the progressives to initiate the "Back from Elba" movement in hopes of returning Teddy to the White House in 1912. At that time there was no consistent mechanism to select delegates to the national convention; few states had open primaries, most selected their delegates in closed conventions or limited precinct primaries or some combination of the both.

Montana was a microcosm of the national picture. Taft had made trips to Montana in 1909 and 1911 to bolster the stalwart machinery of the state party led by Edward Donlan, the unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1908. The progressive faction in Montana was led by Senator Joseph Dixon who became TR's national campaign manager. In Montana, like in other states, the delegate selection process was inconsistent in various precincts and counties. The Stalwarts controlled the machinery in most counties with the financial and strong lobby support of Amalgamated Copper, which deeply desired an end to Teddy's war on large trust monopolies.

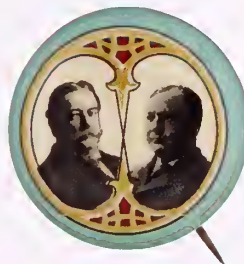


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October 19,
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Reception to
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AT
Montana State Fair
Sept. 27, 1909



Reception
Committee



As the state convention held May 16 in Livingston approached, it was apparent that Taft controlled the majority of the 657 delegates. His control of the convention was assured when the Silver Bow County convention (home of Amalgamated Copper) awarded all of its 65 delegates to Taft. Of note, there was no primary held in this county and, as in many counties, Taft's operatives "steam-rolled" the delegate selection. In the *Great Falls Tribune* coverage of the convention, they estimated that 2/3 of the delegates were against Taft but were unable to vote their personal convictions. This impression is supported by the Broadwater Roosevelt ribbon from the convention; Broadwater county delegates were committed to Taft.



BROADWATER
COUNTY

ROOSEVELT

May 16, 1912

"A man who is good enough to shed his blood for the country is good enough to be given a square deal afterwards."

- Theodore Roosevelt

There are a number of ribbons available from the state convention, some of which are illustrated in this publication. Two of the more unusual ribbons support the election of Taft delegates to the National Convention, O.M. Lanstrum and G.W. Clay. The other delegates elected to Chicago were Donlan, Charles, Baggs, Stephenson, Kenny, Dawson and Wilcomb. I wonder if similar ribbons exist for these delegates as well—let me know if you have seen any.

The Montana Progressive Party held their convention in Helena September 6. Teddy Roosevelt spoke at convention and continued on to Seattle for the Washington state convention. Illustrated is a ribbon from the Montana convention, a pin from the Washington convention and a graphic post card from a whistle-stop on the way to Helena.



For
Delegate
to
Chicago

Dr. O. M.
LANSTRUM
of
Lewis and Clark

For
Delegate
to
Chicago

**DR. GEORGE
W. CLAY**

of
Valley
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The division of the Republican Party in Montana resulted in a landslide victory for the Democrats. Joseph Dixon spent most of his efforts running TR's national campaign and was defeated in his effort for reelection; their jugate postcard from 1912 is pictured. TR out-poll'd Taft by a substantial margin in Montana, 22,456-18,512. Dixon also did well against his stalwart rival but the remainder of the progressive statewide candidates fared poorly. Some have speculated Taft forces knew the division would result in widespread losses but calculated it would be better to lose this election than the control of their party. It seems we may have a similar situation developing in the Republican Party 100 years later with the Tea Party "revolt." It will be interesting to see how this plays out and how it affects the party in upcoming years.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

JOSEPH M. DIXON



Presidential Campaign Stamps

By Mark Warda

Small stamps, stickers or labels have been used to promote political candidates since at least 1856, just nine years after the first U.S. postage stamps were issued, and they can be found for nearly every presidential campaign since then. Yet they are considered second class collectibles by both political collectors and stamp collectors.

Political collectors consider them less desirable than buttons, and stamp collectors won't even call them stamps (since they're not issued by the government) but call them labels. Stamp collectors who collect labels of any type refer to them as Cinderella labels since they are considered the beautiful unappreciated step-sisters of stamps.

But this lack of appreciation offers collectors of political campaign stamps the opportunity to obtain many beautiful and unusual items that have been overlooked or bypassed by other collectors. Since most campaign stamps were produced by small political organizations, interest groups and even private individuals, rather than the government, there is no record of what was issued. Every year new items that have never been pictured in any catalog or auction see the light of day for the first time in decades. Next week you could come upon a stamp collection or old letter that contains a Lincoln stamp or Teddy Roosevelt stamp that no one has seen in over a hundred years.

The oldest known presidential campaign stamps were made to support John C. Fremont, the first nominee of the then-new Republican Party in 1856. There are two different stamps picturing him, one printed on two different colors of papers, and seven different little stickers bearing slogans for him. No stamps are known for Fremont's opponents, James Buchanan or Millard Fillmore, but there may be some out there waiting to be discovered.



Abraham Lincoln's supporters made good use of campaign stamps as there are at least 16 known varieties. While five of these appear to be from after his assassination, the other eleven were used during his campaigns as can be proven by examples of them used on postmarked envelopes. One attractive red, white and blue Lincoln stamp has a matching version for his 1864 opponent, George McClellan.

One of the rarest presidential campaign stamps was issued in 1904 picturing the Democratic Party's nominees for president and vice-president, Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.

Only one damaged copy is known. An intriguing thing about it is that the text on the label says "Candidate Stamp Co." which indicates it was not made by Parker's supporters but by a commercial enterprise that presumably made stamps for other candidates. For years I predicted that there could be a similar stamp for Parker's opponents, Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Fairbanks. Sure enough, after decades of waiting, one day at an APIC convention a dealer came up to me and said "I have something you might like." It was a pristine Roosevelt and Fairbanks stamp attached to a 1904 letter offering them for sale!

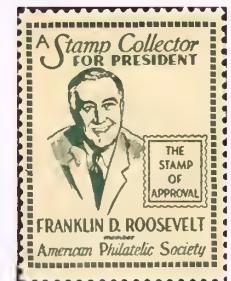
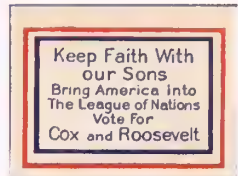
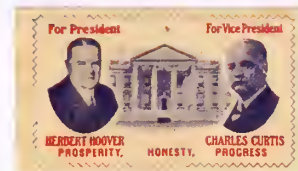
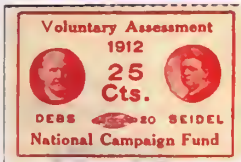


One of the most desirable though not the rarest political stamp of the 20th century is a jugate picturing the Democratic presidential and vice-presidential nominees of 1924, John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan. Since all jugate buttons for Davis and Bryan cost thousands of dollars, many button collectors use this stamp as a "poor man's" substitute for the jugate in their collections.



I once called a few stamp shops in my area asking if they might have any political stamps. After mentioning a special interest in the Davis and Bryan stamp to one dealer, unbelievably he said he just sold a 1924 Democratic National Convention program book which had that label stuck on the cover to a flea market dealer for \$10! Luckily, I was able to find his table at the flea market and make what was a good deal for both of us. It was the first copy of that stamp I ever owned and it was easily removed from the book cover.

Unfortunately, there is no Cox and Roosevelt poor man's jugate stamp to help collectors fill that hole in their collections. (The jugate fob will have to do.) But there is a stamp naming both Cox and Roosevelt, and a few picturing Cox. The Cox stamps were probably issued for his campaigns for governor, but since they do not say that, only that "Governor James M. Cox put the ax to tax," they could have been used by his supporters in his presidential campaign. My theory on campaign items is if it was issued before a presidential campaign and doesn't mention another office, it can be included with the presidential items because some supporter must have used it at some time during the presidential campaign.



There are three known Eugene V. Debs campaign stamps picturing him, including two with the iconic prison picture, all of which are very rare. It was not known that there was also a 1912 Debs and Seidel jugate stamp until it appeared for the first time on Ebay in late 2011. There are also some later Socialist party stamps picturing Debs, including a 1927 memorial \$1 contribution stamp.

Which presidential candidate had the most support from political campaign stamps? Would you believe Wendell Willkie, the Republican nominee who lost to Franklin Roosevelt in 1940? Of approximately 1000 known presidential campaign stamps, over 200 support Willkie. These include a sheet of 25 different designs, a sheet of 5 sets of 20 different designs, and a sheet of 32 slogans which was printed both in red and in blue. Even without these 109 different, there were still more Willkie labels than for all of Franklin Roosevelt's four campaigns for president.

Why would this be? The heyday of poster stamp collecting was decades earlier so it wasn't a coincidence of timing. The author's best guess is that for some reason the printing industry was eager for the end of Roosevelt's New Deal and they put their presses to work toward that end. Or maybe stamps and labels just became more affordable to produce by 1940. In spite of the metals shortage in World War II, there were very few stamps made for Roosevelt's next opponent, Thomas Dewey in 1944, so neither theory is completely satisfactory.

The next most popular candidates for makers of presidential campaign stamps were Richard Nixon with over 70 and Bill Clinton with over 40. But these numbers include many anti-Nixon and anti-Clinton labels and both had more anti stamps than supporting ones. Perhaps stamps and labels were the easiest and cheapest way that opponents could get their messages out.

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Other candidates with significant numbers of stamps are Presidents Wilson, Eisenhower, Reagan and George H. W. Bush, and Republican nominees Alf Landon and Barry Goldwater, all with over 30 varieties.

Well over 100 different candidates were the subject of presidential campaign stamps since 1856.

Besides the Democratic and Republican party nominees, these include nominees of other parties such as Prohibition, Socialist, Communist, American Nazi, Poor Man's, Green and Libertarian. There are also some for presidential hopefuls such as General MacArthur, Robert Taft, Eugene McCarthy, Robert Kennedy and Jesse Jackson. Political campaign stamps were issued by political parties, profit-making printers, partisan groups, and enthusiastic individual supporters. The author has come across at least a dozen labels supporting presidential candidates between 1964 and 1992 which were apparently ordered by supporters from companies that offered boxes of 500 address labels.

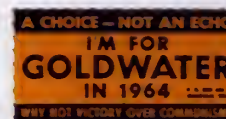
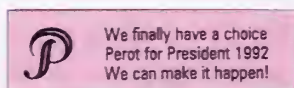
While most postage stamps were distributed nationwide, many political campaign stamps were made by small companies or support groups just for use in local areas. There is a Goldwater stamp issued just in Montana along with stamps for a dozen local candidates, two Eisenhower stamps used for just Idaho and Colorado, and some Reagan stamps issued for California, just to name a few.

Unlike with postage stamps, condition is not as big a factor with political campaign stamps. With thousands, if not millions of copies of most postage stamps available, collectors can be picky and only accept perfect centering and pristine condition. But with scarce political labels, a collector is happy just to find a copy, even without glue on the back or with slight damage. Once I purchased an extremely rare stamp that felt unusually thick. So I took a chance and soaked it in water and it turned out to be three stamps stuck together! The value lost in washing away the glue was more than compensated for having two additional copies.

A few presidential campaign stamps were printed by the millions and can still be found in quantity in full sheets. There is one George Wallace stamp and a few Nixon stamps that can easily be found by the sheet. A few of the Willkie, Eisenhower, Goldwater and Reagan stamps also aren't too tough. But occasionally I'll come across a full sheet of stamps that I have never seen before. While it would be a nice addition to my collection of sheets of political stamps, I usually break it up, putting just one in my collection, and offering the rest to other collectors so as many as possible can have one.

Some political campaign stamps have been listed in a number of catalogs of Cinderella labels. Mosbaugh's *U.S. All Funds Seal Catalog* published by the Christmas Seal and Charity Stamp Society includes some of them as do a series of booklets called

Springer's Handbooks. In 1998 I compiled a catalog of nearly 4000 varieties of political campaign stamps, titled *Political Campaign Stamps*, which was published by Krause Publications. They printed so many copies and remaindered them so quickly that it is available for a fraction of its cover price from numerous dealers on Ebay and Amazon.



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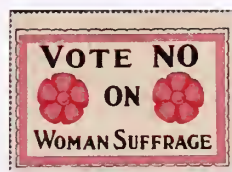
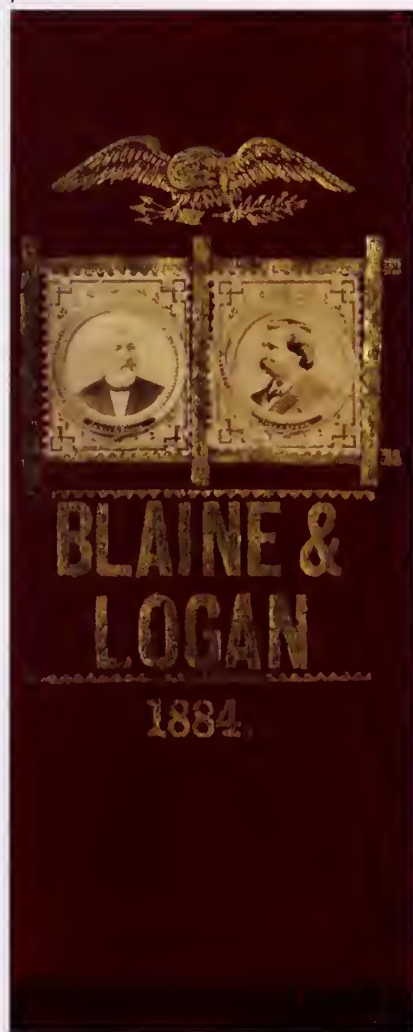
Where to find political campaign stamps? Besides the usual suspects, stamp and political items dealers, there are specialist Cinderella label dealers. But their prices may be the highest, because they know how desirable a rare label can be. But you can also sometimes find them attached to post cards in post card dealers' boxes of "political" or "patriotics," or at civil war shows, or at advertising and ephemera dealers. At a book dealer you might be able to find a copy of Gary Trudeau's book of stamps which contained some political ones. There were even some magazines issued during World War I that included political stamps which could be cut out and pasted on letters.

The Internet should be a boon to political stamp collecting since it allows people who come across interesting things like these to list them for auction for a few cents and see what the market will pay. Some people have been pleasantly surprised to find out.



Political Cause Stamps

While presidential campaign stamps are the most popular with political collectors, there have been thousands of stamps issued promoting every type of political campaign, from woman suffrage and prohibition to the right to bear arms and abortion. Since the woman suffrage campaign reached its zenith when poster stamps were a popular hobby, there are many beautiful stamps promoting woman suffrage. Both world wars inspired hundreds of win the war stamps, but interestingly, there are also hundreds of anti-war stamps, mostly from the late 1930s until 1941.



Peel-and-Stick Stickers

Since at least the 1950s stickers have been produced with adhesive and a backing paper so they can be used without moistening. In recent years these have replaced buttons and are given out at rallies since they are so cheap to produce. The problem with collecting these is that over time some of the glues used soak into and stain the paper practically destroying them. However, many of them can be rescued by washing with a solvent like alcohol or turpentine (read the warnings on the label!) and then soapy water. If anyone is planning to do a book on political peel-and-stick stickers the author would be glad to send photographs of the hundreds he has accumulated.



Looking for the Missing Landon/Knox Litho Jugates

By Mark Warda

In 1936, the Green Duck Company in Chicago, a major political button manufacturer at the time, produced a series of lithographed jugate buttons picturing Kansas Governor Alf Landon and *Chicago Tribune* publisher Frank Knox, that year's Republican Party nominees for president and vice president.

After decades of collecting them and watching for them in auctions, I thought that there were nine varieties and that I had them all. Then in February 2012 one I had never before seen appeared in an auction. Now I think there might be two more or possibly even eight more varieties.

The buttons were made in one of three ink colors -- blue, black, or brown -- and they were made with either solid color background or white background. This makes six possible combinations. But they were made in two variations, either with the words "Vice President" on one line (Type 1) or with the word "Vice" over "President" (Type 2).

Since the Type 2 buttons also have a better photo of Frank Knox, it is likely that those were the second variety produced. Of the 12 possible color and type combinations, all but two are now known. The first question is whether the other two varieties were made.

But there is another variation. The two known Type 2 buttons with dark backgrounds still use the old photo of Knox. So the next question is whether all of the Type 2 color variations were made with both the new and the old Knox photo. If so, there would be 6 more missing buttons, for a total of 18 varieties.

These buttons have always been very rare. Only five of them are pictured in the first Hake book (published in 1974) and they were among the highest priced Landon buttons at the time, with two of them tied in price with the famous "Land On Washington" airplane design, although today the "Land On Washington" sells for about ten times what these jugates sell for.

Their existence was a mystery for decades until a Green Duck Co. sample button display card came on the market which included one of them. This would indicate that they were made as samples, and their scarcity would indicate that they were never ordered by anyone in quantity.

The differences in the types are so slight that, when I first started collecting these, I passed up some varieties I didn't have because I thought I already had them. In fact I didn't notice the Knox photo difference until sitting down to write this article. Other collectors may think they have a whole set of six without realizing there may be two or three different sets of six varieties.

If you have or know of any of the Landon Knox litho jugates not pictured here please contact the author at mark@warda.net or PO Box 488, Lake Wales, FL 33859. Any new discoveries will be reported in a future issue of *The Keynoter*.



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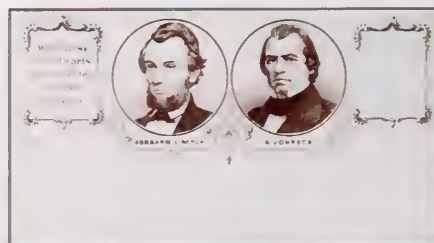
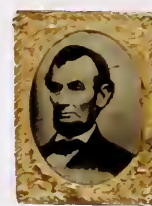
The Effort to Forever Preserve Abraham Lincoln's Legacy

By Steven Rothman

Abraham Lincoln was, and remains, our most eloquent president. The Papers of Abraham Lincoln project, sponsored by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency through the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, the University of Illinois Springfield and the Abraham Lincoln Association is dedicated to locating, digitally scanning, transcribing and publishing documents written by or to Abraham Lincoln during his lifetime (1809-1865). The Project's goal is to make available the entire corpus of Lincoln's writings, an unparalleled and comprehensive compilation of Lincoln's papers that will be published online and available free of charge to anyone interested in Lincoln's life and legacy. Selective print editions will also be published. Additional support for the Project is provided by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the Shelby Cullom Davis Charitable Fund, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The Project's work will forever preserve for future generations of Americans and the world the thoughts, ideas and writings of one of our most revered presidents, thereby providing new insight into Lincoln's life and times and the pre-Civil War and Civil War eras. Annotated transcriptions, linked to images of original documents, including previously unknown and obscure texts, will provide a far broader and more readily available platform for research, study and general interest in Lincoln than ever before. With much greater access to materials with which to evaluate Lincoln's life and his era, the Project will open up new vistas of study and inspire new Lincoln scholarship by historians and make Abraham Lincoln more accessible to endless generations of students of all ages and to the public at large.

The Project will ultimately publish three series of Lincoln's Papers. Series I: Lincoln's Legal Papers is now available online, *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln: Complete Documentary Edition* (University of Illinois Press, 2000; online 2d ed., 2009), a comprehensive, image-based collection of over 96,000 documents spanning his years as a lawyer (1836-1861). In addition, a selective print edition containing transcriptions of 750 documents from 55 of Lincoln's most important and interesting cases, *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases*, 4 vols. (University of Virginia Press, 2008) has been published. Series II: *Lincoln's Illinois Papers*, will focus on Lincoln's personal and political correspondence and papers prior to his Inauguration in 1861. To date, the Project has identified and scanned approximately 20,000 Series II documents. Series III: The Presidential Papers will cover Lincoln's administration. It is estimated that Series III will ultimately exceed 100,000 documents.

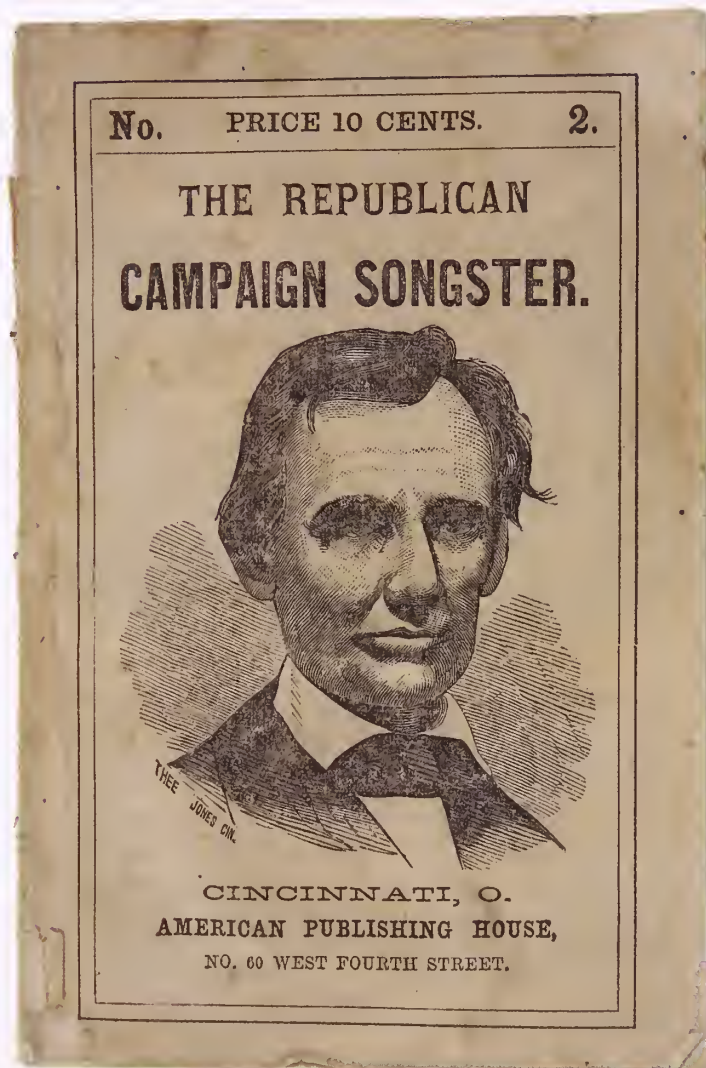


The Project is working with libraries, institutions and collectors including the Library of Congress, The National Archives, major universities and, to date, over 380 libraries in 46 states and countries around the world to locate and digitalize Lincoln documents. The Project has identified over 90,000 documents within the scope of Series II and Series III. In addition, the Project has and will continue to reach out to individual collectors. Staff members have visited and have scanned documents from more than 160 private collectors. But there are many, many more Lincoln collectors with documents essential to the Project's work of preserving Lincoln's legacy.

I am honored to have participated by granting the Project access to some of my collection and I have no doubt that there are many, many APIC members, or people they know, with documents that would assist the Project in fulfilling its admirable mission.

If you are a Lincoln collector with a document or documents written by or to Lincoln in your collection and/or you know somebody whose collection includes such documents, you can help the Project preserve this essential part of American history by contacting the *Papers of Abraham Lincoln* and arranging to have your document(s) digitally scanned by the Project's professional staff of historians. It costs nothing and you will be adding your name and your document(s) to the ever-growing list of contributors to this important and crucial endeavor. If you are a Lincoln enthusiast or just a lover of history who appreciates the importance of the Project's work, you can also assist it by making a donation. Private donations and foundations have and continue to generously support the Project.

More information about the *Papers of Abraham Lincoln* can be found at the Project's website at www.papersofabrahamlincoln.org. Updated lists of institutions and repositories and collectors from whom the Project has acquired images can be found at www.papersofabrahamlincoln.org/Repositories.htm and at www.papersofabrahamlincoln.org/Collectors.htm respectively. If you wish to have your document added to the Project and your name included on these prestigious lists, please complete and submit the online submission form at www.papersofabrahamlincoln.org/Form%20for%20Individual.htm or you can contact the Project at The Papers of Abraham Lincoln, 112 North Sixth Street, Springfield, IL 62701-1507. Telephone 217-785-9130. Donations can be sent to the same mailing address and your contribution will be acknowledged in the *Papers of Abraham Lincoln* newsletter.



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Grant Club Hanger Pins 1868-1872

By Jonathan A. Binkley

One interesting set of U.S. Grant presidential items is a series of tokens hanging from metal shields bearing the legend "Grant and Colfax" or "Grant Club".

I have found Grant shield and medal hangers in a variety of places. The 1868 "Grant and Colfax" badges A and B were obtained from one dealer at the 1999 APIC National Convention in Atlanta. I had never previously seen either the silver wash or bronze versions anywhere. The hanging tokens on these are more common than the other versions and are listed by DeWitt as USG 1868-27.

Item C is another item that I bought at another APIC show. The "Grant Club" shield shows a hand holding a cigar. The lettering and border on the shield is more in the 1868 style yet the rope design on the edge is more like the 1872 variety. Version C has vice-presidential candidate Henry Wilson on the back of the medal, and is clearly an 1872 item.

Items D, E and F were once readily available in APIC hobby circles and the three illustrated are in pristine condition. Version D carries the token listed as DeWitt USG-1872-13 while versions E and F carry DeWitt USG-1872-25.

When a wartime illustration appeared of General Grant smoking a cigar, an adoring public showered him with gifts of boxes of cigars. That is most likely why the Grant Club badge C shows a hand holding a cigar.

It was an irony of his life that he survived the Mexican-American War, duty in the Indian Territory and the Civil War only to die from throat cancer, most likely as a result of his heavy smoking.

After the war, his grateful hometown of Galena, Illinois presented him with a fine home. After his death the home was preserved as a museum and among the other items on exhibit were four partially-smoked and well chewed cigars.



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Collecting History

Leonard Bates and the Gentlemen's Agreement

By Robert Saypol

[Editor's note: When we started the Collecting History feature Bob Fratkan wrote the first few columns, but our hope is that other APIC members will share some of their favorite non-candidate items with Keynoter readers. If you have items about which you would like to write a short article, please contact Keynoter Editor Michael Kelly. We welcome your contributions.]

In October, 1940, NYU students launched a massive protest centered around the discrimination against Leonard Bates, the black star halfback of the NYU football team. NYU was scheduled to play the University of Missouri in Missouri on November 2, 1940. The University of Missouri, as with most teams in the South, drew a staunch color line against interracial sporting events. Many Northern schools, including Harvard, Boston University, Rutgers and the University of Michigan complied with a "gentlemen's agreement" with the Southern schools, either not permitting black athletes on their teams or not taking them to Southern games. Bates would have to stay behind.

In early October, when NYU students found out about this decision, they launched a protest against their university's administration and athletic program. They began circulating petitions, wore buttons and on October 18, 1940, more than 2000 students and sympathizers picketed the university administration building, chanting, "Bates must play," "End Jim Crowism at NYU" and "No Missouri Compromise". It was at the time the largest protest against the gentlemen's agreements, nearly two decades before the start of the mass civil rights movement.

The protest brought together all facets of the university community. Protestors picketed the office of the Athletic Director, Philip O. Badger, who had them forcibly removed from the premises. The demonstration gained momentum but did nothing to change the minds of the administration. Finally, Bates came out in support of the protest but, despite all their efforts, when the team left for Missouri, Bates remained in New York.

The protest continued through 1940 and 1941. In March, 1941, NYU expelled the seven student leaders who had presented a protest petition to the NYU administration in October that contained over 4000 signatures of students, faculty, alumni and local citizens. The protest did not die, however, it escalated. The NAACP praised the dissidents as did the New York Urban League. Paul Robeson, whom Princeton University had kept out of a game with Clemson University, sent a wire, "All American football stars deplore the report of the gentlemen's agreement between NYU and Missouri Universities to discriminate against Bates."

The NYU protest served notice that racial discrimination in college sports would no longer be tolerated. Taking their cue from NYU's protest, Harvard students also launched a demonstration to protest color-line policies in sports. Boston University and the University of Maryland soon relented.

Had it not been for Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the civil rights movement might have started with Leonard Bates and not Rosa Parks.



This 1 1/4" button is shown enlarged.

Draft a Dem-Ike-Crat in '48?

By Harvey Sullivan

"If nominated, I will not accept. If drafted, I will not run. If elected I will not serve."

- General William Tecumseh Sherman

Although the above unequivocal utterance from General Sherman served to succinctly summarize his resistance to elected office in 1884, it also foreshadowed the ambivalent posture of yet another general, Dwight D. Eisenhower, toward presidential politics in 1948.

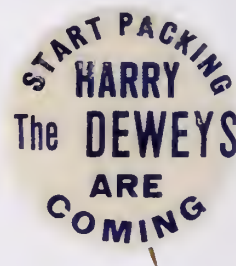
The situation in 1948 did not seem to bolster the aspirations of the current chief executive, Democrat Harry Truman, for a triumphal return to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Notwithstanding buoyantly optimistic sloganeering such as "All 48 in '48," Truman seemed to find himself "behind the proverbial eight ball" with the pool cue stick in the hands of his Republican opponent, New York Governor Thomas Dewey. Truman, after all, was seen as an ideal target – a space holder filling the unexpired term of his late predecessor, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and therefore little different than the ephemeral administrations of other forgettable figures such as John Tyler or Millard Fillmore.

Exacerbating Truman's vexation were numerous occurrences which forebode a grim outcome at the ballot box. He had lost Congress to Republicans in disastrous mid-term elections in 1946. Furthermore, at a time of increasingly heated Cold War tensions, when defections to the Soviet Bloc were a concern, the Man from Missouri faced defections on the home front when two factions detached themselves from the Democratic fold. On the right were the States Rights Democrats ("Dixiecrats") led by Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. On the left was the Progressive Party headed by former Vice President Henry A. Wallace.

Thurmond and the States-Rights Democrats opposed Truman's stance in support of civil rights and bolted the Democratic National Convention to form their own party, taking electoral votes out of the Democratic camp. Despite being the incumbent President, Truman's name did not even appear on the ballot in Alabama while other Deep South states were sure to vote for Thurmond.

Meanwhile, Henry Wallace, who had been dumped as FDR's running mate in favor of Truman at the 1944 convention and then later was dismissed by Truman as Secretary of Commerce (a position given him to soothe his hurt feelings) sought to punish Truman by leading his own party. Initially known as the New Party, it later adroitly appropriated the Progressive Party label previously associated with Teddy Roosevelt and Robert La Follette, although the 1948 Progressives advocated a far more radical platform, including a more conciliatory policy toward Stalin's Soviet Union.

Electoral projections were not encouraging for Truman. Polls indicated that Truman trailed Dewey by a double-digit margin. Republican buttons proclaimed "Truman was screwy to build a porch for Dewey", "Get your [ass] off the Grass! It's Dewey" and "Help Hustle Harry Home." Faced with such a precarious predicament, what were self-respecting Democrats to do?



Enter Eisenhower. Or at least that was the hope of some party activists hoping to prod the five-star general to enter the presidential race as a Democrat. Indeed, Truman himself had solicited just such a scenario scarcely a year earlier when faced with a major crisis over General Douglas MacArthur. When Truman removed MacArthur from command, many expected that MacArthur would receive the Republican presidential nomination and successfully accomplish what "Little Mac", George McClellan, had attempted to do against Abe Lincoln in 1864 – unseat a sitting civilian President. How better to counter one general than with another?

Of all the surviving major figures from World War II, no one was more popular than Ike Eisenhower. The people liked Ike but what exactly did Ike like? Neither political party knew Ike's political persuasion. When Eisenhower resisted courtship attempts by Republicans, Democrat suitors warmed to the general, assuming his rejection of Republican overtures meant he was a Democrat. In fact, many Southern Democrats assumed that Ike was sympathetic to their segregationist sentiments, leading prominent figures like Governor Strom Thurmond and Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina to back Eisenhower for the Democratic nomination. But support for an Eisenhower nomination soon arose from the party's liberal wing as well.

Principal Democrat proponents of an Eisenhower candidacy included then-Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, Jimmy Roosevelt (FDR's son) and New York City Mayor William O'Dwyer. A pair of Democrats named Douglas was also less than wild about Harry compared to Ike. A liberal war hero from Illinois, Paul H. Douglas (who would be swept to the Senate in 1948 in the same race which sent Adlai Stevenson to that state's Governor's mansion) excoriated Truman, labeling him "incompetent", and was a strong advocate for Eisenhower's potential candidacy. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was also promoted as part of a Democratic ticket with Eisenhower and a word pin produced by Americans for Democratic Action exists which encourages such a pairing.

When asked about being a vice-presidential nominee on a Truman ticket, Justice Douglas had earlier derisively declared, "I have no intent of being number two man to a number two man!"

A *U.S. News and World Report* article at the time described Truman's troubles and "Eisenhower's dilemma" and found that Ike's candidacy could save the disarrayed Democrats from themselves: "General Eisenhower could see in the situation anything but a call to national duty. It was rather an appeal to bail out the Democratic boat."

A number of pro-Eisenhower items were produced at this time, many attributed to Emmanuel "Manny" Ress, proprietor of Emress Specialty Company. Even the eminently impartial Ress (renowned for the slogan "I don't care who wins: my business is buttons") had seemingly taken Ike's side. Emress Specialty produced several pro-Eisenhower portrait pins and slogan buttons, including a variety in blue-tone and black which displayed a beaming "Ike" flanked by "19" and "48". Probably the rarest version is a celluloid word pin which bluntly states "We want Truman to nominate Ike". This piece may not have made it past the prototype stage, as only five or six are known to exist.

The most memorable of all political slogans -- I like Ike -- also first appeared this year. The story goes that Rich Trimble, son of button baron A.G. Trimble, was approached by a Pittsburgh newspaperman desirous of ordering a batch of buttons supporting Eisenhower in 1948 and needed a catchy slogan. The younger Trimble consulted his father about what to put on a button, saying something to the effect of "I can't think of a good slogan, but I sure do like Ike." The elder Trimble replied, "There is your slogan". A production order of five thousand pins was subsequently manufactured and distributed by the A.G. Trimble Company, engineering the very first of what would be a long series of "I like Ike" memorabilia.

In fairness to history, Manny Ross also claimed to have originated the slogan.



To the dire disappointment of those boosting Eisenhower, however, their project flopped. Ike finally made his refusal clear. In early July, he summarily dismissed the possibility of his candidacy, stating "I am of the Army, and the Army does not serve any particular party. I cannot accept nomination for any public office or participate in partisan political interests."

In the end, those in the Democrat party who had so boisterously advocated drafting Eisenhower, begrudgingly accepted Truman as their candidate. During the campaign, many factors, including Democrats' attacks on the "Do-nothing Congress" and the removal of price controls, converged to aid the Democrats. Truman was to stage an upset of epic proportions, not only defeating the Republican contender but resoundingly retaking Congress for his own party.

President Harry Truman had some revenge on the "Draft Ike Democrats." In the 1950 elections, Truman withheld support for James Roosevelt's gubernatorial campaign against incumbent Earl Warren in California, and in Florida he helped George Smathers defeat the liberal Claude Pepper in the Democrat primary. Smathers took advantage of anti-communist sentiments to label the latter Senator "Red Pepper." Pepper later went on to serve with distinction in the House of Representatives for nearly three decades. In a futile attempt to thwart the re-election of Governor Tom Dewey, Harry Truman was more forgiving to his former New York nemesis, Bill O'Dwyer, appointing the ex-Mayor Ambassador to Mexico.

An Eisenhower candidacy in 1948 was not to be. The nation would have to endure another tumultuous electoral cycle before Eisenhower would aspire wholeheartedly to the U.S. Presidency – not as a Democrat, but as a Republican (it came to light that "Ike" had voted for Dewey in the 1948 election). Even then, Ike would not lose the support of high-profile Democrats: John and Elliott ("I wanna be a captain") Roosevelt, other sons of FDR, who would follow brother Jimmy's footsteps in campaigning for Eisenhower. In 1952, Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson would replace Ike as the reluctant candidate, and it would be the party of Lincoln that would "Make the White House the Dwight House."



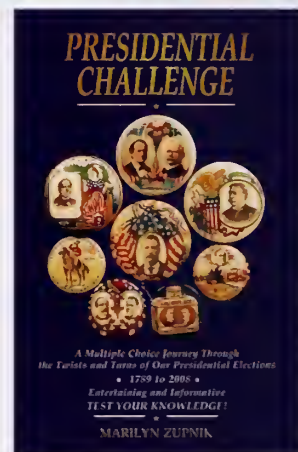
Sen. Olin Johnston boosting Ike

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APIC Internship Report for 2011

By Kasey Greer

When I started my internship search last summer, I anticipated spending another summer at a museum in a small town, as I did after my freshman year of college. Then I found out about the APIC internship at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History in Washington, DC. This opportunity immediately grabbed my attention as an opportunity to intern at the premiere American history museum in the country. I also thought it would be the perfect chance to experience the District, since APIC provided housing through Georgetown University. Needless to say, I was thrilled to get the call in early April. Even now, with the internship completed, I remain just as excited, mostly due to what the opportunity taught me, as well as all the unique experiences I had a chance to encounter as a result.

During the first couple of weeks of my internship, I completed a variety of activities relating to the Political History department's collections. For example, I counted the number of drawers of objects in the collection in preparation for creating a storage plan for potential new items. While doing this, I was able to explore the contents of many of the drawers in order to get a more accurate idea of the subject matter of the collection. This activity, along with several other collection-related projects, expanded my understanding of what objects fall under the category of political history.

After this thorough introduction to the collection, I was able to start on my main project, research for Dr. Larry Bird's souvenir project. This led to the primary lesson I am taking from this internship: a clearer direction of where I want to take my historical interests. When Dr. Bird presented the project to me, he offered me the chance to research the provenance of a variety of souvenirs within the Political History department's collections. These collections covered a multitude of topics and periods in American history, from the Revolution to the Cold War. Upon reflection, I realized that each and every object I chose to research had some link to military history, though they held value in political history as well. Because of this process and the ensuing revelation, I am planning to go to graduate school to study military history after my undergraduate career.

In addition to defining my interests for graduate school, this project also increased my research skills, which will help me produce higher quality historical scholarship. I spent a great deal of my time researching a vase made out of a piece of wood from the U.S. Frigate Constitution. It had a small plaque denoting who it was from (a naval officer), to whom he presented it (a young woman) and the date (1835). The museum also had papers denoting the donors and the date donated.



BLAINE *and* LOCAN

From these pieces, I was able to discover who the two individuals were, construct a set of genealogies for each of them (including one which linked the young woman to the donor), and establish that it was common for officers to have souvenirs like this one commissioned. Doing all of this pushed me to utilize resources I had never used before, including the digital resources of the Library of Congress and the National Archives Administration, as well as the microfilm at the National Archives. In using them, I learned a great deal about the resources they both offer, and I plan to use them heavily in future research.

While gaining these research skills, I also discovered that my favorite place in the District is the National Archives. Getting the reading card to do research there was one of the most exciting things I have done in my historical career. It is a gateway to a vast number of sources from which I can learn more about the past. In this way, researching at the Archives felt a bit like going home, a place where I was comfortable and able to thrive. I also spent most of my time in the microfilm room, so I had the joyful experience of seeing people's expressions when they saw their great-grandfather's pension or other genealogical record. Seeing this excitement helped to rekindle my love of history and therefore reaffirmed my decision to apply to graduate school.

Besides researching at the Archives, one of the most incredible experiences of my internship was the Jefferson Bible open house. The Jefferson Bible is a compilation of verses that Thomas Jefferson cut out of other versions of the Bible (Greek, Latin, French, and English) to create one that more accurately reflected his own beliefs. It, along with the two English Bibles he cut verses out of, ended up in the museum's collections.

For the past few years, Dr. Harry Rubenstein, the chair of the Political History department, has been working with museum paper conservators to analyze the pages and determine how best to preserve it. They have unbound the book and made efforts to stabilize the condition of each and every page. Interestingly, Jefferson actually created the book using separate folios and having them bound together rather than simply pasting the verses in an already bound book. This means we had the chance to see the Jefferson Bible as Jefferson did. It was amazing. The conservators explained their process so well that even I understood the basic science they had to utilize to find the best method of stabilization. My favorite part was being able to see the various corrections and notes Jefferson made with his pen in the book. Soon they will be rebinding the book in a way that makes it a bit more flexible so it can more easily be displayed in the museum's Small Documents gallery.

As a whole, interning in the District this summer was a unique, once-in-a-lifetime experience for me. In addition to these experiences, I was able to help photograph Abraham Lincoln's suit, go to the Holocaust museum for the first time, and generally explore the District and the areas surrounding it. For someone from small town Indiana, this was a very important experience. Indeed, it is one which has both helped me to define my future goals and taught me some of the skills I will need to accomplish them.



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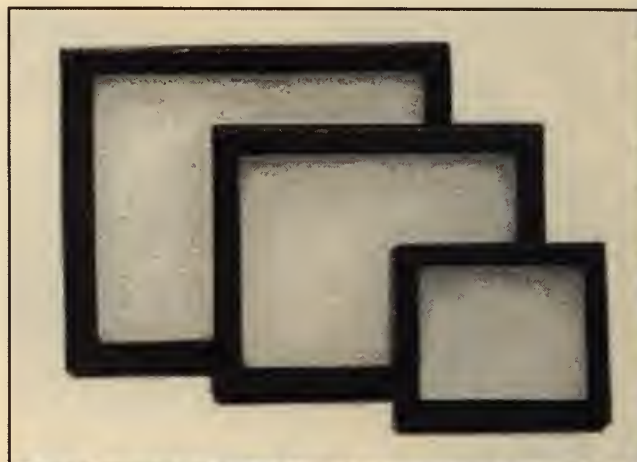
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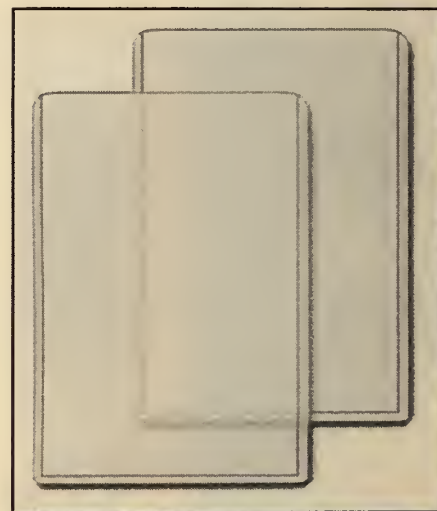
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